

Thursday Decem. 10. 1674.

At a Meeting of the Council
of the Royal Society.

W*Hereas it was desired by
the Royal Society, that
a Discourse made before them by Sir
William Petty Knight, at their
Meeting the 26. of November
last, might be Printed : It is this
day Ordered by the Council of the
said Society, That the said Dis-
course be Printed by the Printer of
the Royal Society.*

BROUNCKEK, P. R. S.

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BROUNCKEK, P. R. S.

THE
DISCOURSE

Made before the
Royal Society

The 26. of November 1674.

Concerning the Use of
Duplicate Proportion

In sundry Important Particulars:

Together with a

*New Hypothesis of Springing
or Elastique Motions.*

BY

Sir **WILLIAM PETTY**, Kt.
Fellow of the said Society.

*Pondere, Mensurâ, & Numero Deus omnia fecit:
Mensuram & Pondus Numeres, Numero omnia
fecit.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for *John Martyn*, Printer to the
Royal Society, at the Bell in
St. Pauls Churchyard, 1674.




*The Right Hon.^{ble} Charles Viscount Bruce of
Ampthill (Son & Heir Apparent of Thomas Earl
of Ailesbury) & Baron Bruce of Whorleton*

NZ
Z674p
Enc

To his Grace,
WILLIAM,
LORD DUKE OF
NEWCASTLE.

May it please your Grace,

 Am commanded by the
Royal Society
to Print the Dis-
course, which I made

A 3 be-

The Epistle

before them, upon
the last Meeting-day
of *their* last year, and
next before that of
their *Anniversary E-*
lection : Because, as
Drapers cut Patterns
of their whole Cloth
out of an End, not be-
cause the End is bet-
ter than the rest, but
because it may be best
spared; so (I suppose)
the

Dedictory.

the *Society* are content, that this Exercise pass for a Sample, *pro tanto*, of what they are doing; for that the same may be conceived to consist of three parts, *viz.* The *first* being an Endeavour to explain the Intricate Notions, or *Philosophia Prima* of Place, Time, Motion,

A 4 on,

The Epistle

on, Elasticity, &c. in
a way which the
meanest Member of
adult Mankind is ca-
pable of understand-
ing : The *second* be-
ing, to excite the
World to the study
of a little Mathema-
ticks, by shewing the
use of *Duplicate Pro-
portions* in some of the
most weighty of Hu-
mane

Dedictory.

mane affairs, which
Notion a Child of 12
years old may learn
in an hour: And the
last being, without
Chymical Specula-
tions, to consider such
points and proper-
ties, even in *Atoms*
(such, whereof per-
haps a Million do not
make up one visible
Corpusculum,) as may

A 5 give

The Epistle

give an intelligible Account of the Nexures, Mixtures, and Mobilities of all the parts of the Universe.

In like manner, 'tis the Profession of the *Society*, to make Mysterious things plain; to explode and disuse all insignificant and puzzling words; to

Dedictory.

to improve and apply
little small threds of
Mathematicks to vast
uses ; and yet not to
neglect the finest
Consideration, even
of *Atoms*, where the
same is necessary.
The which purposes
of theirs, I venture
to say, do as much
differ (both as to *diff-*
iculty and *dignity*)
from

The Epistle

from what is commonly called *Wit* (and which takes with far the greater part of Mankind,) as the skill of Drawing and Painting a Cloud or Periwig doth from that of Designing or Painting many complicated Figures of Men and Beasts in some one Table, where-

Dedicatory.

wherein each is perfectly to express some particular passion, and all standing together to contain the true and entire Spirit of the Story represented: For, in the *latter*, precise exactness is indispensable, whereas in the *former*, not only liberty always, but even extravagancy

The Epistle

cy sometimes is not
onely tolerable; but
laudable. And when
I have said this; I
withal say, that there
is one Glory of the
Sun, another of the
Moon, and another
of the *Stars*, which
may all consist toge-
ther, without de-
stroying or malig-
ning each other. And
all

Dedicatory.

all these several Glories shine steddily in your Graces Firmament.

Being, I say, appointed to publish this Exercise, I have presumed to dedicate it to your Grace. First, because the *Society* have been pleased to order it to be published; (I dare
not.

The Epistle

not say, as approving
it, but as committing
it to Examination.)

Secondly, because
your Grace doth not
onely love the search
of Truth, but did en-
courage Me 30 years
ago as to Enquiries of
this kind. For about
that time, in *Paris*,
Mersennus, *Gassendy*,
Mr. Hobs, *Monfieur*
Des

Dedicatory.

Des Cartes, Monsieur
Roberval, Monsieur
Mydorge, and other
famous men, all fre-
quenting, and caref-
sed by, your Grace
and your memorable
Brother, Sir *Charles*
Cavendish, did coun-
tenance and influence
my Studies, as well
by their Conversati-
on as their Publick
Le-

The Epistle

Lectures and Writings: Much of which honours and helps I ow unto your Grace, and have a fresh remembrance of them. Thirdly, because my Lord *Ogle* being now about to carve a significant Figure upon my Lord his Son, by his careful Education of him, I thought it a service

Dedicatory.

service to his Lord-
ship, as well as an
Expression of my
Thanks for his for-
mer acceptance of my
Endeavours, to call
upon him, not onely
to instruct my Lord
his Son in some Ma-
thematicsk, but also to
store and stock him
with variety of *Mat-
ter, Data and Phæno-
mena,*

The Epistle

mena, whereupon to
exercise the same;
since *Lines & Num-*
bers, without *those*,
are but like Lute-
strings without a
Lute or a Hand. For,
my Lord, there is a
Political Arithmetic,
and a *Geometrical Ju-*
stice to be yet further
cultivated in the
World; the Errors
and

Dedictory.

and Defects where,
of, neither Wit, Rhetoric,
nor Interest can
more than palliate,
never cure. For, Fal-
sity, Disproportion,
and Inconsistence can-
not be rectified by a-
ny fermocinations,
though made all of
figurate and measured
periods, pronounced
in Tune and Ca-
dence,

The Epistle

dence, through the
most advantageous
organs; much less by
Grandisonous or Eu-
phonical Nonsense,
farded with formali-
ty; no more than vi-
cious Wines can be
remedied with Bran-
dy and Honey, or ill
Cookery with enor-
mous proportions of
Spice and Sugar:
Nam

Dedicatory.

*Nam Res nolunt
malè administrari.*

These are the Reasons, why I have put your Graces Name to this Treatise; though there is a contrary reason, why it should have wholly *shun'd* your Graces sight and knowledg : which is, That your Grace might not perceive
how

The Epistle

how little progress I
have made in thirty
years time upon those
Studies. However I
hope your Grace will
take what I have done
for an Argument of
my patience and per-
severance in these
pleasant, though pro-
fitless, Employments,
and see, that no hete-
rogeneous Cares and
Troubles

Dedicatory.

Troubles have or can
quench my affections
to Philosophy, as no
distances of Time or
Place have made Me-
less than formerly,

YOUR GRACES.

*Most humble, most faith-
ful, and most obedi-
ent Servant,*

Ult. Decemb.

1674.

WILLIAM PETTY.

(2.)

To

THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE

COUNCIL

OF THE

STATE OF

NEW YORK

IN

THE

YEAR

1880

AND

1881

IN

THE

MONTH

OF

JANUARY

To the Right Honourable

WILLIAM

Lord Viscount Brouncker,

PRESIDENT

OF THE

Royal Society.

My Lord,



H E *Observations on the Bills of Mortality were distinctly Dedicated to a Peer of this Realm, and also to the President of the Royal Society,*
(a 2) and

The Epistle

and both with good acceptance: Wherefore I have also (like the Author of those Observations) Dedicated this Discourse to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for the reasons in the foregoing Epistle mentioned; and I now again Dedicate the same to your Lordship. First, In Gratitude for the several assistances I had from your Lordship towards the Experiments mentioned in this Discourse. Secondly, Because your Lordship is an Eminent Judge
in

Dedicatory.

in those Matters, a Person whose Animadversions I shall take for Kindnesses; and who is able to excuse the Errors, and defend the Truths I have delivered. Lastly, For that near half the whole Discourse relates to Shipping, Artillery, Fortresses, Seabanks, &c. which all concern his Majesties Service, and part whereof are happily entrusted by him to your Lordships Care; I thought I might express My affection to those his Majesties Con-
(a 3) *cernments*

The Epistle, &c.

cernments even by offering
this my Mite unto them.
Upon the whole Matter, I
have layd hold on this Occa-
sion, to Publish my desire of
being esteemed,

My LORD,

Your Lordships most
humble and faith-
ful Servant

Ult. Decemb.
1674.

WILLIAM PETTY.

ER.

ERRATA.

PAge 6.l. 5. r. *Proportion.* p. 44.l. 1. r. *be* for *being.* p. 49. l. 6. r. *&c.* *be.* p. 49. l. 13. r. *moreover* for *viz.* *ibid.* l. 14. r. *Mice,* or rather *some smal Animals* (*whose correspondent parts are but $\frac{1}{15}$ in length of the Horses.*) *ibid.* l. ult. r. $\frac{1}{44}$ for $\frac{1}{44}$ p. 87. l. 10. r. *Numerus* for *numeros.* *ib.* l. 11. r. *of* for *or.* p. 88. l. 8. r. *whereof* for *thereof.*



A
DISCOURSE
TO THE
Royal Society.

I Orasmuch as this
Society has been
censured (though
without much cause) for
spending too much time in
matters not directly tend-
ing to profit and palpable
Advantages (as the Weigh-
ing of Air and the like)

B

I

I have therefore, to streighten this crooked stick, bent it and my present Discourse the quite contrary way, *viz.* to the *Sails* and *Shapes of Ships*; to *Carpentry* and *Carriages*; to *Mills*, *Mill-dams*, *Bulwarks*; to the *Labour of Horses*, and to several other particulars : The which are not only gross enough of themselves, but are also as grossly handled in this Exercise, to prevent the further imputation of needless Nicety,

ty, and to leave room for your own further thoughts upon the same.

And forasmuch as We have been also complained of for producing nothing New, I have together with my Instances and Applications, above and hereafter mentioned, presented you as an Appendix, to what is said of *Springs* and other *Elastique bodies*, with a new Theory (as I think) of *Elasticity* it self, and that mechanically explicated in

order to make a breach on this hard Rock in Philosophy, and to chip off a little of that Block which has long lain thwart Us, in the way of Our Enquiries. Upon the whole matter I have followed the Example of *Elderly Divines*, who finding their Flocks not to mend their lives by perplexed Discourses about Predestination, Transubstantiation, &c. betake themselves at last to preach *Faith* and *Good Wooks*,
Neigh-

Neighbourly Love and Charity, or Doing as we would be done unto, and the like. For I have in this Exercise declined all Speculations not tending to practice, and ventured at few new Hypotheses, but that of *Elasticity*; rather calling upon you to review your own former Observations, and to apply your *Mathe-maticks* to *Matter*, so as both may be improved to the profitable purposes hereafter mentioned.

B 3 Where-

Wherefore the Title and Scope of this Exercise is, *Several Instances, wherein the consideration of Duplicate & Subduplicate propoortion, or wherein the consideration of Sides and their Squares is of use in humane affairs.* And the *Instances* which I have pitcht upon for this day are these following, viz.

1. In the *Drawing* or *Driving powers*, which force Ships or other bodies through the water, with reference to the respective
Velo-

Velocities caused thereby.

2. In the *shapes* or *sharpness* of *bodies*, cutting or dividing the water, through which they are *driven* or *drawn*, and in the different *Velocities* arising from thence, where the *Bodies* and *Forces* are equal.

3. In the *Strength* of *Timbers* or other homogeneous materials applied to *Buildings*, to *Carts*, or any other *Machinaments* intended for strength: And how by a *Model* to judg
 B. 4. the

the sufficiency of such *Engine* as is represented by it.

4. In the effect of *Oars* upon equal and like Vessels, according to their *Numbers, Length, Blades,* and *Motions* with or against the *stream* of *smooth* or *uneven* waters.

5. In the *Motion* or *Travelling* of *Horses*, on their several *Paces*, and with different *Burthens* on them.

6. In the *Strength* and *Velocity* of *Mills* and their *Wheels*.

7. In

7. In the Effects of *Gun-powder*.

8. In the Distance at which *Sounds* may be heard.

9. In the Distances at which *Odoriferous matters* may be smelt.

10. In the Distance at which the *Objects of Sight* may be seen.

11. In the time of the Returns made by *vibrating Pendules*.

12. In the *Lives* of men and their Duration.

13. In *Musical & Sound-
ing Bodies*, such as *Strings*
and *Bells*.

14. In the *Effects* and
Motions of Fire, and *burn-
ing Spirits*.

15. In the *Rising* and
Falling of Bodies, but espe-
cially of *Water* in *Pumps*,
Overshot Mills, *Leaks* in
Ships, the *Heights of Rivers*
at their head above their
fall into the *Sea*.

16. In *Bellows*,

17. In the *Prices* of se-
veral *Commodities*, as *Masts*,
Diamonds,

*Diamonds , large Timber ,
Amber, Loadstones, &c.*

18. In *Mill-dams, Sea-banks, and in the Bulwarks or Walls of Fortresses.*

19. In the *Compression of Wooll, and other Elastick Bodies, and of the Air within diving Vessels, as also in the Effects of Skrew-presses upon several Materials.*

Having thus enumerated my several Instances, wherein *Duplicate, and Subduplicate proportion* is of great importance ; I might
now

now fall down-right upon the Application of those proportions to each of the respective matters above mentioned. But because Custom hath made it almost necessary to make a *Preface* to every Discourse, my Preface to this one *Lecture* shall be such, as may serve me for many more; that is, an Explication of what I my self (at least) understand by *Matter, Body, Figure, Place, Motion, Quantity, Quality, Habit, Time, Proportion*.

*Proportion, Weight, Swift-
ness, Force, and Elasticity;*
which I shall do without
imposing or scarce recom-
mending the same to any
other. For I would be glad,
when any man speaks to
me in matters of impor-
tance, by words which he
uses often, that he would
first give me a *Dictionary* of
such words, to contain
what he himself meaneth by
each of them. Wherefore I
shall, as a Preface, prefix
this Dictionary, wherein I
dare

dare not define *Matter* by *Ens*, or *Substance*, because I think most men conceive *Matter* better than they do either of these two words, *Ens*, or *Substance*. Nor do I define the words, *Think*, *Consider*, or *Conceive*, by the words, *Soul*, *Spirit*, *Act*, or the like, for the same reason. But presuming you all understand, *conceive*, *imagine*, or *fancy* the words *Matter* and *Thought*, as well as any other I can use, I venture to say as follow-

followeth , and first ,
That

1. *Place* is the Image or
Fancy of Matter, or Matter
considered.

2. *Quantity*, the Fancy of
Place.

3. *Ratio*, several Quan-
tities considered together.

4. *Proportion* , several
like *Rationes*.

5. *Situation*, several Pla-
ces considered together.

6. *Figure* is *Quantity*
and *Situation* considered
together.

7. *Body*

7. *Body* is Matter and Figure considered together.

8. *Motion* is change of Place.

9. *Time*, the Image of Motion.

10. *Quality*, several Motions considered together.

11. *Habit*, the same Motions repeated.

12. *Likeness*, several Figures, or Qualities, and Proportions considered together.

13. *Swiftness*, Time and Place,

Place or Space considered together.

14. *Force* is Body and Swiftneſs conſidered together.

15. *Right* is the Image of Poſſeſſion, and is to it as Place to Body.

16. *Elaſticity* I ſhall ſpeak of hereafter.

In the next place, I ſuppoſe all the *First Matter* of the World to be *Atoms*; that is, Matter Immutable in Magnitude and Figure.

I ſuppoſe *Corpuſcles* to be
as,

as many Atoms joyned together, as make up a *visible* or sensible *Object*, and that all *Figure* of *Atoms* is made by their *Innate motions*. Moreover I suppose, That every Atom is like the Earths Globe or Magnet, wherein are *three Points* considerable, *viz.* two in the surface, called *Poles*, and one within the substance, called *Center*, or rather *Byas*, because in Atoms we consider neither *Magnitude* nor *Gravity*.

These

These Atoms also may have each of them such Motions as *Copernicus* attributes to the Earth, or more. Lastly, Motion *to* or *from* a Point makes a *streight Line*, and, *about* it, a *Circle*. But *from* the Center to several Points in the *Circle*, is *Angle*. We further say, that the motions of *Corpuscles* are compounded of the abovementioned motions of Atoms; and the motions of bigger and Tangible Bodies (*viz.* their qualities) are compounded

pounded out of the *Motions, Situation, Figure, and Magnitude* of Corpufcles; and that out of, and by, the premisses all *Phænomena* in nature must be solved. And this is all the Preface I shall trouble you with, being (as was said) the *Dictionary* wherein to find what I mean by every material word I intend to use in this ensuing Exercise, which we thus begin, viz.

The

The First Instance,

*Wherein Duplicate, and Sub-
duplicate Ratio or Pro-
portion is considerable, Is*

IN the *Velocities* of two
equal and like *Ships*;
which *Velocities*, I say, are
the *square Roots* of the
Powers which either drive
or draw them; as, for ex-
ample, Such two *Ships*
having sails near double
to

to each other, or as 49 to 25, the Velocity will be as 5, the square Root of 25 unto 7, the like Root of 49. Again, if the sails be near triple, or as 49 to 16, there the Velocity shall be as 7 (the Root of 49) to 4 (the Root of 16.) So as a *quadruple Sail* is requisite to *double* swiftness, and *noncuple* to *treble*; that is, The sails must be in duplicate proportion to the swiftness of the Ship; or this, in subduplicate to that. Again,

Again, let there be two Ships of Equal sails, but of unlike or unequal sharpness, suppose the head of one extremely obtuse or quite flat, and the head of the other to be an *Isofceles Triangle* added thereunto; I say, the swiftneſs of theſe Bodies ſhall be as the Roots of the Perpendicular of that Triangle to the Root of half the Baſe, or half breadth of the ſame. Secondly, Or if the ſame Triangular head be cyphered away

away into an Angle from bottom to top ; then, as the Root of the same Perpendicular is to the Root of the Depth or Thickness, so are the Velocities. Thirdly, If the said head be cyphered both wayes together, then the Proportion of Velocities shall be as half of one of the above mentioned Proportions added to the other whole Proportion : *Ex. gr.* Suppose the Perpendicular of the triangle-head be

be 36, the half-breadth 9,
and the whole depth be 4;
then the one Proportion
shall be as 6, the Root of
36, to 3, the Root of 9: The
half of which Proportion
is as 6 to 6; and the other
Proportion is as 6, the
Root of 36, to 2, the Root
of 4. Now add the Pro-
portions of 6 to 6, to that
of 6 to 2, the sum will be,
as 36 to 12, or as 3 to 1.

Fifthly, Suppose two Pa-
rallelepipedons of unequal
heads or resistances, *Ex.gr.*

C

as

as 8 to 5, or 64 to 40 : And suppose the Sail on the bigger, to that on the lesser, to be as 9 to 4, or 72 to 32; then the Velocity of the bigger shall be to the Velocity of the lesser, as the Root of 45 is to the Root of 32. For if the Resistances be as 64 to 40; then, if the sail of the bigger to that of the less were proportionable to the Resistances, the sail of the less should be 45, whereas we suppose it but 32. Wherefore

fore the Velocity shall be as the Root of 45, which is almost 7, to the Root of 32, which is about $5\frac{1}{2}$, that is, as about 14 to 11.

Memorandum, That wetting of Sails (by lessening the intersperst apertures between the threds of the Sail-cloth) doth make the Sail, as it were, bigger; which biggerness may be known and measured by the increase of the Ships velocity upon such wetting. For, if the Ship should

move one tenth part quicker after wetting than before, we may conclude the Sails are swollen to the equivalent of about $\frac{1}{10}$ part bigger; for 100 (whose Root is 10) exceeds 81, whose Root is 9, by about $\frac{1}{10}$ of 100.

By these ways the different Velocities, arising from the different Trim of the same Ship, may be also computed, the best Trim being that which makes least resistance, *ceteris paribus*.
Now

Now, having said thus much of the Effects of Sharpness and Sails, (the two principal causes of Velocity in shipping, and unto which all others may be referred;) I shall add, That the want of these two Advantages are the chief cause, why short, bluff, undermasted Vessels sail cheaper than others.

For suppose two Ships of equal burthens, but of unlike dimensions, the main Beam of the one being

ing scarce $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Keels length, and in the other, a full $\frac{1}{5}$ th; I say first, that the Hull of the latter shall cost $\frac{2}{3}$ part more than that of the former, and the advantage as to sailing shall be scarce $\frac{2}{3}$ part. Again, suppose, the sharper could carry $\frac{1}{2}$ as much sail more as the bluffer, whereof the advantage in sailing would be $\frac{1}{8}$ part more, in all $\frac{1}{3}$. Now, where the Sails are as 2 to 3, the Masts and Yards must be as 4 to 9 in substance; and

and in value much more :
 And where the Masts and
 Yards are as 4 to 9 in
 weight and bulk, the Cord-
 age and Rigging must be
 answerable : And where
 the Masts, Yards, Sails, and
 Rigging are great, the
 Wind-taught of the Ship
 will correspond, and will
 require proportionable Ca-
 bles ; and the weight of
 the Anchor must follow the
 size of the Cable, and the
 number of hands must be
 proportionable to all the

premisses : So as the one
 Ship will cost at least
 double as much as the o-
 ther, and will sail at double
 charge of Wages and Vi-
 ctuals, Ware and Tare, &c.
 Now if no trading Ship be
 (one time with another)
 above $\frac{1}{10}$ of her whole
 reign under sail, or 6 days
 in 60, suppose the sharper
 and larger-sail'd Ship sail
 in 4 dayes what the other
 performs in 6 ; the diffe-
 rence will be but 2 dayes
 in 60, or $\frac{1}{30}$ part of the Wa-
 ges,

ges and Victuals, and other charges; whereas the charges is supposed to be more than double. I say, this consideration is of great weight in Vessels of burden, especially such as carry gross and cheap bulky Commodities, neither liable to damage or perishing: Of which goods 7 parts of 10 of all Sea-carriage do consist. But on the other hand, where safety against Enemies, speedy dispatch upon im-

C 5 portant.

portant occasions, or pre-occupation of a Market are in the case, there sharpness and great Sails may be admitted to the greatest proportions practicable.

Having thus digressed, I mind you that we said, *Velocities are the Roots of Resistances and Extent of Sails, &c.* It may be well askt, How we know the same, since that very few Seamen or Shipwrights, either in their writing or discourses seem to understand
or

or own this important Position. To which I answer, that I have by many Observations, Calculations, and Comparisons, found the same to be *præter propter* true, although there be many circumstances which intermingle themselves in this Experiment, so as to disturb and confound it: As namely, The ill placing of Masts, The ill cutting and standing of Sails, The ill Trim of the Vessel, with the Cleanness or Foulness of

of the same ; The Sails more or less worn or wet ; as also taught or slack Rigging, &c. Wherefore not onely to avoid these last mentioned Intricacies, but also to make these Positions Examinable by every one that desires it ; I say, that the different Velocity of Bodies (of several sharpnesses, and as drawn or driven by different Powers of knocks or falling weights,) have been by my self and others much experimented
in

in large *Canals*, or *Troughs* of water, fitted with a convenient Apparatus for that purpose, and by no man more, nor more judiciously, than by the Right Honorable the Lord *Brouncker*, President of this Society. For I do not think it hard to conceive, that *Weights* and *Sails* are powers of like Effect, and reducible to the same Principle; so as if a Body have moved in double velocity, when drawn by a quadruple weight;

weight ; and in triple, when by a noncuple weight ; I doubt not but the same will hold in Sails, or other impellent Powers of the same proportions.

And for the further clearing or easier trying hereof, I offer two small Machinaments heretofore made in this Society : The one, to measure the Velocity of the Wind, and the other its Power or Equivalency to Weight ; whereby it did and will appear, when the
wind

wind is of double velocity, it will stir a quadruple weight; and the like in other cases according to the proportions of Roots and Squares above mentioned. The same may also be seen even in any good Turnspit-Jack, where a quadruple weight makes double Velocity (at the same distances of Time from the beginning of the Motion) both in the time of the Weights descent, as also in the Revolutions of the Fly, and each in-

termediate Wheel. Now perhaps the reason of these Phænomena may be here expected; to which I answer, that the many parallel Instances above and hereafter mentioned, do, like concurrent witnesses, prove the premisses, at least as to any practical use. And as for giving other reasons (which I take to be Explaining this Subject from the very first Principles of *Atomical Matter*, and *Motion*) I leave it to discourse,

as

as too long for this Exercise.

The Second Instance

*Is in the Strength of Timber,
&c.*

L Et there be Square Rods
or Pieces made of any
Clean Timber, or other Ma-
terials, whose Ends let
be supported with conve-
nient Blocks or *Fulcra*:
These Rods in Experience
will bear weight hung in
the

the middle of them, according to the proportion of their lengths or distance, between the *Fulcra*; that is to say, a Rod A. being of double length to the Rod B. will bear $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight which B can bear; and being of triple length, it will bear one third; & sic de cæteris. Again, let two of those equal and alike square Rods be placed one upon the other (so as to touch and fit,) then the two together shall bear 4 times
as

as much as one alone, and three of them, placed as a-fore-said, shall bear nine times as much, and so on in proportion of Roots to Squares. Again, lay the same two Rods side by side, to each other, then they shall bear but double, three shall bear triple, and so forward, in *Arithmetical proportion*. From whence it follows, that four of them placed square, shall bear eight times as much as one alone. But if the same four Rods

Rods taken as One, being of double length making an Octuple quantity to One, they shall bear but four times the weight of One alone. So as two like pieces of Timber, that are in cubical or triplicate proportion of their Sides, are strong but according to duplicate proportion, or the Squares of their respective Sides; and consequently, to have like Vessels (differing in Content as the Cubes of their like Sides)

Sides) equally strong, the Timber of which they consist must be *Quadrato-quadratic*; that is to say, a Ship of 400 Tuns, equally strong with one of 50, must have not only 8 times as much Timber in it, but 16 times; which is seldom or never done. Which defect is the true Reason, why great Shipping is both Dearer and Weaker than small Shipping, (no Ship in the world being so strong as a Nutshel;) I say, *Weaker,*

Weaker , for what is here said ; and *Dearer*, for what shall be said hereafter in the sixteenth Instance of Mafts, Diamonds, &c. And on the other hand , if the Timbers were Quadrato-quadratic , then the Ship of 400 Tuns would be loaden with her own Materials ; if the Ship of 50 Tuns were not over-timbered.

Now , for not well understanding these matters, many men designing Engines

gines of strength, do make Models of such Machinaments by a Scale (suppose wherein an inch represents a foot,) by which the Model is the $\frac{1}{1728}$ part of the Engine intended : And thereupon they conceive, that if the Model be strong enough to bear $\frac{1}{1728}$ part of what the great Machinament is intended to bear, that then the said great Machinament will be strong enough. Whereas indeed the Model must bear the full

full $\frac{1}{144}$ of what is intended for the great Machinament; otherwise great mischiefs will appear in the Work. Wherefore the Square of the Linear Difference between the Model and Engin, is the measure and way of trying the strength and sufficiency sought for: The ignorance whereof hath made many a poor Projector. Upon these Principles, a Cask which will hold a Tun, ought to have 16 times as much Timber in it,

it, as the Cask which holds
 only a Barrel, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a
 Tun; provided one be as
 strong as the other (which
 is not usually seen.) For the
 bigger Vessels, *Carts*, &c.
 they are usually the weaker
 compar'd with the strength
 of the lesser; which appears
 also. in *Animals*, whose
 strength is as the Square
 Roots of their weights and
 substance, viz. if 1728.
 Mice were equiponderate
 to one Horse, the said Horse
 is but $\frac{1}{144}$ part as strong as

D

all

all the said Mice.

From these considerations the Scantlings of *Timber* in Buildings must be adjusted ; as for example, Let the Walls of any Room be infinitely, that is, sufficiently strong ; let the length and the breadth of the Room be given : Next, suppose the Room is to be made so strong, as that every foot and a half square shall bear a Man , and so, that $31 \frac{1}{2}$ square feet should bear a Tun weight, (reckoning

koning 14 men to the
 Tun:) Lastly, let the
 strength of the Timber be
 also given. Now the Que-
 stions are, to find the
 Scantlings of the Girders,
 Gise, &c. first in square
 pieces, and afterwards by
 altering the Squares into
 more advantageous oblong
 Sizes; as for example,
 Let the Room be supposed
 26 foot long and 20 broad,
viz. 520 foot in the *Area*,
 and able to receive about
 250 men, and to bear a-
 bout

about 16 Tuns. Suppose the Timber be such, as whereof a Rod of an inch square, and 20 foot long, will bear $\frac{1}{20}$ part of an hundred weight; or, that 20 such Rods, or a Board of 20 inches broad, and 20 foot long within the walls, an whole hundred weight; and so the whole Floor consisting of about 16 such Boards, but 1600. Now if the same Board were planck of 4 inches thick, it would bear 16 times 1600 or 256 hun-

hundred weight : If 5 inches, 400 hundred weight : But the whole weight designed being but 325 hundred, some size between 4 and 5 inches thick will suffice in this case, where we suppose the Floor to be of planck without Gise or Girder. Next, suppose instead of this Planck there be used Gise of double thickness to the said Planck, and placed at quadruple distance ; I say, the Effect and Strength will be

E. 3, the

the same with half the stuff.
 And I also say, that one
 Girder alone of 18 inches
 square, and 20 foot long,
 is near Equivalent to the
 17 Gises of 9 inches deep,
 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad-abovemen-
 tioned; which Girder has
 but half the stuff which the
 Gise had; as the Gise did
 contain but half the stuff,
 which the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch-Planck
 first mentioned did con-
 tain. Which saving of
 stuff is the reason of divi-
 ding Plank into Girders,
 Gise,

Gife, and Board. Where
note, that these Proporti-
ons and Scantlings are not
offered as exact and best
for practice, but onely to
intimate the method of in-
quiring into these matters
so useful in the world.

The Third Instance.

In the Oars of a Boat, &c.

TO determine or make
a good estimate of the
power of *Oars*, I first, for
D 4 easier

easier calculation, suppose a Paralellipipedon-Boat or Vessel, of breadth fit for a pair of Skulls, viz. of about 5 foot broad, and of length sufficient for 9 such Skulls or Oars, viz. about 30 foot long, and one foot deep, and to draw but three inches water. Next, I suppose, that every Skul-ler with his Skulls and Bench, &c. their weight to be equivalent to three Cu-bical foot of water; so as every pair of Skulls (with
its

its appurtenances) depresses or sinks the Vessel $\frac{1}{30}$ of a foot, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Now, suppose also a smooth calm standing water, in which one Rower will row this Vessel 12000 foot, or above two miles in an hour or 3600 seconds; I say then, that, if one *Remex* or Skuller move 12 quarters or 3 inches draught, 12000 feet forward in 3600 seconds; then 4 like Rowers shall move the same Vessel, drawing 15 quarters, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches:

D 5, of

of water, the same 12000 feet, in 1800 seconds *plus* 360 seconds, or in all, 2160 seconds: And that 9 shall row the same Vessel, as the Root of 21 to the Root of 208, which is, as near 3 to 7; or in $\frac{3}{7}$ of the time that one Rower alone could have done the same. Again, suppose each Oar lengthened from two to three, and that as many strokes are made in the same time as before; then the Velocity shall increase proportionably.

But

But suppose, that the Oars remain of the same length, but that the *Blade* be doubled; then the Velocity shall increase but according to the Roots of that doubling, or as 10 to 7, or 7 to 5, &c. supposing still the same number of strokes, within the same time, in every Case or Experiment.

Again, suppose these Experiments be made not in still water, but in water which runs 6000 foot an hour;

hour; then, *against* the stream the Velocity will be lessened by one half, and accelerated answerably *with* it.

Lastly, if the said water be so rough, as that the Vessel heaves and sets, suppose 20 degrees of the Quadrant in it; then, forasmuch as the Boats way will be encreased as much as the *Tangent* of 20 degrees exceeds the *Radius*, the way or Velocity of the Boat must abate proportionably.

The

The Fourth Instance.

In the *Motion of Horses.*

Suppose an Horse can travel 5 miles an hour with 200 pound burthen on his back ; then with half the said burthen he shall travel 7 ; and with double but three miles and a half. Again , suppose a Horse with 200 pound burthen can endure to travel 10 hours *per diem* ; then
with

with half the same burthen
 he may endure 14 hours,
 and with double but 7
 hours. Lastly, suppose a
 Horse (as Race-horses) can
 run after the rate of four
 miles in $\frac{1}{8}$ of an hour, or
 32 miles *per* hour, then
 they can run about 6 miles
 $\frac{1}{28}$ in $\frac{1}{4}$, or after the rate of
 $24\frac{1}{7}$ miles *per* hour; and
 in one half an hour can run
 8 miles, or after the rate of
 16 miles *per* hour; and
 in a whole hour can run
 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and in 2 hours
 can

can run 16 miles, or 8 miles *per* hour; and in 4 hours can run 24 miles, at 6 miles *per* hour; and in 8 hours 32, or 4 miles *per* hour; and in 16 hours may go 48 miles, or 3 miles in an hour. All which agrees well enough with Experience.

The

The Fifth Instance.

In Mills.

WHere the wind blows, suppose, on a *Saw-mill*, in double Velocity; there the *Saw-mill*, which carried but one *Saw*, shall carry four; If treble, shall carry nine. And the like is true of water gushing out upon the floats of *Under-shot Mills*; as may be seen in the *Stampers of Paper-Mills*, the *Stocks of Fulling-*

Fulling-Mills ; and other
Works of the like nature.

The Sixth Instance,
In Gunpowder.

THe way of a Bullet,
shot out of a good
Gun, is as the square Roots
of the quantity of the Gun-
powder fired ; I say, of
Powder fired, because what
goes out unburnt, goes ra-
ther as Shot than Powder ;
and the Length of Guns sig-
nifies only the constraining
of

of the Powder within the Lines of Direction, till it be all fired : The use of hard ramming and screwing of Guns, being also the same ; and the excellency of Powder being to fire quick, and before it goes out of the Gun. I say therefore, the Velocities caused by Gun-powder are as the Roots of the Powder fired, that is to say , 4 pound of Powder , all equally fired within the Piece, shall carry a Bullet twice as far as one

one pound shall do ; and in *Time*, as 10 to 7 ; which last mentioned numbers are the Roots of the double distances afore-mentioned. Now, if the Capacity of the Concave of Guns ought to be, as the Weight of their Bullets or Powder ; then, if the just length of any one Gun hath been well found by good Experimentation, then may also be known the length of every Gun for every Bullet respectively. As, for example, suppose

pose a Gun, that carries a Ball of 5 inches Diameter, be 10 foot long in the Concave, then the Content of the said Concave will be 3000 Cylindrical inches. Now the question is, how long must the Piece be, which carries a Bullet of 7 inches Diameter? I say, that forasmuch as the Weight of the 5 inch Bullet, to that of 7, is as 125 to 343; the Concave of the greater Gun must be in the same proportion to

3000

3000, viz. 8232 like inches,
 so as it may contain and
 fire a proportionable quan-
 tity of powder : Which
 8232 being divided by the
Area of the Bullet, 49, the
 Quotient will be 168 inch-
 es, or 14 foot; that is (to
 speak shortly and plainly)
*The Length of Guns must be
 measured by the Diameters
 of their respective Bullets.* I
 cannot say, I have tried the
 effects of Gunpowder to be
 in the abovemention'd pro-
 portion, but have credibly
 heard

heard it to be so ; and because of the Similitude of Sails,Weights, Knocks,and the other points above described, unto this of Gunpowder, I believe it ; and recommend it to your further thoughts and experience.

The Seventh Instance.
Of Sounds.

L Et there be many *Equal Sounds* ; I say, that the Distances , at which they may

may be heard, are the
 Roots of the Numbers of
 such Sounds. For, four
 Musquets will be heard
 twice as far as one, and
 nine thrice; and so of the
 rest. By which reckoning,
 the hearing of some of our
 Fleets Engagement with
 the *Dutch* even to *S. James's*
Park near this City is ea-
 sily solved; and the truth
 of that Observation doth
 reciprocally countenance
 this Doctrine. For sup-
 pose both Fleets (consist-
 ing

ing of two hundred Ships
 great and small) had a-
 bout 12000 pieces of Ord-
 nance on board them,
 which at a *Medium* suppose
 to be Demi-Culverins:
 Suppose also, that a Demi-
 culverin, with the same cir-
 cumstances of Wind and
 Air, may be as easily heard
 five miles, as the said En-
 gagements were heard 160
 miles. Then I say, that
 1024 of the said 12000
 Guns firing together, or
 very near the same time,
 might

might (as they were) be well heard 160 miles ; and that about 4000 such Guns might as well be heard 300 miles , as one Demi-Culverin five miles ; which last point I add, to prevent the unbelief of a probable matter, when it shall happen. Now what effect this had in the *Popes* Presage of the Battel of *Lepanto*, I know not.

E

The

The Eighth Instance
Of Smells

I Say the same of Smells,
viz. that the Distances
at which they are perceived
are the Roots of the Quan-
tity of the Matter out of
which they are emitted;
which Doctrine I apply to
solve what I once did hard-
ly believe, *viz.* that Ships
coming from *America* to-
wards *Portugal*, did smell
the Rosemary and other
odori-

odoriferous herbs 60 miles off from the Land : The which seems not only credible, but very likely. For, if a foot square of a Rosemary-Field may be smelt one Perch or Rod (whereof 320 make a mile,) then about 8000 Acres of Land, whereon such sented Plants do grow (or a piece of Land about 4 miles long, and 3 miles broad; or 6 miles long, and 2 miles broad) may be smelt 64 miles : And 72000 Acres

of the like Land, or a parcel of such Land about 11 miles square, may be smelt as many *leagues*, or near 200 miles. And this Consideration I pitch upon, as one of the grounds whereupon I would build a Doctrine concerning the Influence of the Stars, and other Celestial or remote Bodies upon the Globe of the Earth, and its Inhabitants, both Men and Brutes.

The

The Ninth Instance

Concerns *Visible Objects.*

I Say also, that four equal and like *Candles* will give light but twice as far as one, and 9, thrice as far; and that 16 will also enlighten but 4 times as far as one, &c. And if a Flag or Ships-Vane of a yard square may be seen a league off at Sea, it must be 2 yards square, or 4 square yards

E 3 to

to be seen 2 leagues, and so forward. But whoever will make experiment hereof, must first consider, how many miles in thickness of a Middling, Clear, and Diaphanous Air do make an Opaque. For we find, that although a very thin plate of clear Glafs seems to hinder our sight of near Objects but very little; yet we also know, that great number of them (suppose one hundred) can scarce be seen through at all.

Here-

Hereunto also must be added the Consideration of the Convexity of the Earth; and then I doubt not, but this Doctrin (of Roots and Squares) rectified and corrected with the two additional Considerations last mentioned, will hold concerning Visible and Lucid Bodies, as was above propounded.

The Tenth Instance,

*In the Time of the Vibration
of Pendules.*

THe times in which the Returns of a *Vibrating Pendulum* are made, are the Roots of the Distances between the Center of the Pendulum, and the Center upon which it moves. I shall need to make no application of this Truth, since we all enjoy the

the benefit of it in our more regulated Clocks and Measures of Time, which are now in common use, and from whose Improvements we may most hopefully expect a better measure of *Longitude* upon the Surface of the Earth: The further uses which may be made hereof, (it being a very simple and examinable Experiment) is to witness and give evidence to other the more abstruse and complicate Positions, which

are of the like and parallel Nature.

The Eleventh Instance

In the *Life of Man, and its Duration.*

IT is found by Experience, that there are more persons living of between 16 and 26 years old, than of any other Age or Decade of years in the whole life of Man (which *David* and *Experience* say
to

to be between 70 and 80 years:) The reasons whereof are not abstruse, viz. because those of 16 have passed the danger of Teeth, Convulsions, Worms, Rickets, Measles, and Small-pox for the most part: And for that those of 26. are scarce come to the Gout, Stone, Dropfie, Palsies, Lethargies, Apoplexies, and other Infirmities of Old Age. Now whether these be sufficient reasons, is not the present Enquiry; but.

but taking the afore-mentioned Assertion to be true ; I say, that the Roots of every number of Mens Ages under 16 (whose Root is 4) compared with the said number 4 , doth shew the proportion of the likelihood of such mens reaching 70 years of Age. As for example ; 'Tis 4 times more likely, that one of 16 years old should live to 70, then a new-born Babe. 'Tis three times more likely, that one of 9 years old should

should attain the said age
 of 70, than the said Infant.
 Moreover, 'tis twice as like-
 ly, that one of 16 should
 reach that Age, as that one
 of 4 years old should do it;
 and one third more likely,
 than for one of nine. On the
 other hand, 'tis 5 to 4, that
 one of 26 years old will die
 before one of 16; and 6
 to 5, that one of 36 will die
 before one of 26; and 3
 to 2, that the same person
 of 36 shall die before him
 of 16: And so forward ac-
 cording

cording to the Roots of a-
 ny other year of the decli-
 ning Age compared with a
 number between 4 and 5,
 which is the Root of 21,
 the most hopeful year for
 Longævity, as the mean
 between 16 and 26; and is
 the year of perfection, ac-
 cording to the sense of *Our*
Law, and the Age for whose
 life a *Lease* is most valua-
 ble. To prove all which, I
 can produce the accompts
 of every Man, Woman, and
 Child, within a certain Pa-
 rish:

rish of above 330 Souls;
 all which particular Ages
 being cast up, and added
 together, and the Sum divi-
 ded by the whole number of
 Souls, made the Quotient
 between 15 and 16; which
 I call (if it be Constant or
 Uniform) the Age of that
 Parish, or numerous *Index*
 or Longævity there. Many
 of which Indexes for sever-
 al times and places, would
 make an useful Scale of Sa-
 lubrity for those places; and
 a better Judg of Ayres than
 the

the conjectural Notions we commonly read and talk of. And such a Scale the *King* might as easily make for all his Dominions, as I did this for this one Parish.

The Twelfth Instance.

In *Musick*.

TAke a *Musical String*, one end thereof being fastned; hang unto the other (over a convenient Bridg) any weight which may strain it to somegrave Musical Tone or Note; then
set.

set some other string of near
 the same length, Unisone
 thereunto. Lastly, instead
 of the first weight, hang to
 the first String the Quad-
 ruple of the same weight;
 and it will appear, that the
 String with the quadruple
 weight shall yield a Tone
 of an 8th or Diapason above
 it self, when singly charged.
 The reason is, because the
 quadruple weight doubles
 the number of Vibrations,
 (2 being the Root of 4:)
 And for that the *Ratio For-*
malis

malis of Tones lieth in the number of the Vibrations; and of the Diapasons, in the doublness of such numbers. By the same Method of hanging-on several weights at one end of the same String, all Tones may be produced, of which such String is capable. The Tones or Notes also of like Bells and Drums do follow the same proportions of their Tension and Mettal, so as able Artists can cast Bells in Tones assigned.

The

The Thirteenth Instance,

Of Fire and Spirits.

L Et a Cylindrical Flat-bottom Vessel be filled with Water, and let it be tried, in what time one Lamp or Candle would make the water boyl through, or come up to its greatest heat : Then see, in how much lesser time, 2, 3, or 4 more like fires will hasten the same effect. I can-

cannot speak positively hereof, but know from several Observations, that the Acceleration abovesaid shall not be made in Arithmetical Proportion; forasmuch as I know, that in Fire-works great Fires are more profitable than small; as in Brewers Coppers, and Iron-works may be seen; wherein double Fires produce more than double dispatch or advantage. I shall therefore suspend this matter, and pass to the measuring

ring of the *Spirituosity* of
Liquors , or in what pro-
portions several Liquors
contein more or less of in-
flameable or ardent parts.
Now in this case I conceive,
the Consideration of Roots
and Squares is also mate-
rial ; for I understand by
strength or multitude of
Spirits, the Space, greater
or lesser , into which such
Liquors will be rarified,
or will fill with Spirits :
As for example , if a Pint
of Water rarified into Va-
pour

pour will fill a Globe but of 3 foot Diameter; and a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine will fill a Globe of six foot diameter, or 8 times as large as that of Water; I shall say, that there is 8 times as much Spirit or Vapour in one as in the other. But if these Liquors were put into open Lamps or Vessels, there the space in which the Spirits rise, are the Roots, whose Squares do shew the Spirituosity of those Liquors: *Ex. gr.* Let there

there be a Lamplike Vessel
 of common *Aquavita*; in
 which place a Week as high
 as the flame will burn by
 the rising of the Spirit un-
 to it, suppose an inch a-
 bove the surface of the Li-
 quor: Now, let there be a
 like Equal vessel with such
 a Spirit, as will rise up
 higher, suppose to a Week
 placed two inches above
 the Surface; in this case, I
 say, that the latter Liquor
 is quadruple in strength or
 extent of Spirit to the for-
 mer;

mer ; for 'tis certain, that
as the Spirit riseth double
upwards, so also it emitteth
or rarifieth it self double
also sideways ; and conse-
quently the quantity of the
Spirit or Vapour must be
quadruple ; and so of other
proportions.

The

The Fourteenth Instance;

Of Rising and Falling Bodies ; but particularly of Waters in Pumps and River-streams.

L Et it be observed in the Transparent Pipe of a Forcing Pump, at how many stroaks the Water is forced from the Bottom to the Top ; and let as many marks be made at the several places unto which the

F Water

Water mounted at every
 stroak (which stroaks we
 suppose to be all in Equal
 Times;) it will appear, that
 all the said Divisions will
 be according to the Pro-
 portions or the Logarithms
 above-mentioned. As for
 the Descents and Accelera-
 tions of falling Bodies, the
Times are the Roots of
 these *Spaces*, which they
 fall in the said times respec-
 tively. The great effect
 whereof we see in *Overshot-*
Mills, where a little water
 falling

falling upon a Wheel of a large Diameter, produceth wonderful Effects ; the which may be well computed upon the Principles we hold forth.

Waters also have greater forces in the above-mentioned proportions, as the hole or place whereat they issue is lower from their Surface ; as may be seen in all Breast-and Undershot-Mills ; where it is pleasant to divide the Sinking of the water into Equal Spa-

ees, and to count the Clacks, Revolutions or Stroaks made within the Time of the waters sinking every such equal Space; for therein the above-mentioned Logarithmes may also be observed.

Unto this head may be referred the *Leakage of Ships*. For let there be a hole in a Ship somewhere under water; then let it be seen, what water comes in at the said hole, within any space of Time; then let the

the like hole be made at double the perpendicular distance from the top of the water, and there shall come in four times as much as at the upper hole; and let a third be at three distances, and that shall admit 9 times as much, &c. Again, let there be two Equal holes or Leaks in a Ship, the one at Head, and the other at Stern, and let the Ship be in motion; then the Leakage at the Head is composed of the pressure of

the water from the Surface, and of the Ships Motion together. Moreover, if the Ship make double way, the Leakage will be quadruple; if treble way, noncuple, &c. Wherefore to stop Leaks *afore*, the Ship must stop its motion, lye by, or bear up to go with the Wind and Sea, &c.

Lastly, I shall add, that the Swiftnesſes of Waters or River-streams, are the Roots of the Power that cauſes them; which cauſes

causes are Steepness or Descent in a sharper Angle from the Perpendicular. Wherefore knowing by observations, what degree of Steepness causeth any degree of Swiftnes; hereby, and by our Doctrin, the Height of ground where any River riseth above its fall into the Sea, may be computed.

The Fifteenth Instance,
In the *Blast of Bellows.*

IN Iron-work Furnaces are the greatest and most regular moving Bellows that are any where used ; the which are commonly turned by the evenest overshoot Wheels. Now the Times wherein these Bellows rise and fall , are Roots of the Strength of such Bellows-blast upon the

the fire ; for rising in double Quickness admits double air in the same Time ; which being in like manner squeezed out again , double Quickness makes double Expulsion , and consequently double Swiftnefs ; (the whole passing through the same Twire-pipe in half the time ;) and double Swiftnefs makes quadruple effects upon the fire or Furnace, as aforesaid.

The Sixteenth Instance,

In the Price of *several Commodities.*

SUPPOSE a *Mast* for a small Ship be of 10 inches Diameter, and as is usual, of 70 foot in height, and be worth 40 s ; then a Mast of 20 inches through, and double length also, shall not onely cost eight times as much, according to the Octuple quantity of
Tim-

Timber it conteins, but
 shall cost 16 times as much,
 or 32 *l.* And by the same
 Rule, a Mast of 40 inches
 through shall cost 16 times
 32 *l.* or 516 *l.* Of which
 last Case there have been
 some instances. But where-
 as it may be objected, That
 there are no Masts of
 four times 70, or 280 foot
 long, I still say, that the
 Rule holds in common pra-
 ctice and dealing. For, if
 a Mast of 10 inches thick,
 and 60 foot long, be worth
 30 *s.*

30 s; a Mast of 20 inches throughout, and 80 foot long, shall be worth 15 l. And a Mast of 40 inches thorough, and 100 foot long (not 280 foot) shall be worth near 100 l.

Moreover, suppose *Diamonds* or *Pearls* be equal and like in their Figures, Waters, Colours, and Evenness, and differ onely in their Weights and Magnitudes; I say, the Weights are but the Roots of their Prices, as in the Case afore-

foregoing. So a Diamond of Decuple weight, is of Centuple value. The same may be said of Looking-glass-Plates. I might add, that the Loadstone A, if it take up 10 times more than the Loadstone B, may be also of Centuple value.

Lastly, A Tun of extreme large *Timber* may be worth two Tuns of ordinary dimensions; which is the cause of the dearth of great Shipping above small; for the Hull
of

of a Vessel of 40 Tuns may be worth but 3 *l.* *per* Tun, whereas the Hull of a Vessel of 1000 Tuns may be worth near 15 *l.* *per* Tun. From whence arises a Rule, how by any Ships Burthen to know her worth by the Tun, with the Number and Size of her Ordnance, &c.

The

The Seventeenth Instance,

In *Mill-Dams, Sea-Bancks,*
and *Bulwarks of Fort-*
resses.

Suppose any Wall, Dam,
or Banck, to be just
sufficient to keep out or
resist the Sea, or other
Stream against the appulse
of its waters, being of a cer-
tain force; I say, that to
make this Wall or Damm
strong enough against a
double

double swiftness of ap-
 pulse, it must be augmen-
 ted by quadruple thic-
 kness; and if it must be
 made sufficient against the
 greatest violence which e-
 ver was observed, then that
 violence being known, is
 the Root of the number by
 which the Walls thickness
 must be augmented.

So Cannon-Bullets do
 Execution or batter in *du-
 plicatâ ratione* of their
 swiftness; and therefore
 Ramperts must be strong
 and

and thick in *duplicatâ ratione* of the said swiftness, which depends upon the Distance of the Battery, and the degrees of Tardation, which Bullets make in every part of their way between the Gun and the Rampert, which they are to batter. Where note, that Bullets commonly beat out a Cone of Wall, whose *Vertex* is in the Bullets Entry, and like the Conical *Fovea* to be seen in the Sand of an Hourglass.

The

The Eighteenth Instance,

In the *Compression of Yielding and Elastic Bodies,*
as Wooll, &c.

SUPPOSE some Cylindrical or other parallell'd sided Vessel, fill'd with Wool, or Down, or Feathers, or other *Elastic Materials*; let the same be covered with a moveable Head (such as in pressing of Pilchards they call a Buck-

Buckler ;) then first observe , how low the Buckler descendeth by its own weight ; and then upon this Head or Buckler lay a triple weight , to make the whole quadruple , and it will appear , that the Buckler will sink but just as much lower ; and being Noncuple , another like Space lower : So as the several Spaces of Depressions are the Roots of the depressing Powers. From hence may be seen, how
the

the Force must be increased at every Turn or Thred of a Screw-Prefs; which being done according to the proportions here understood, I doubt not, but a Light Substance with a convenient *Apparatus*, might be compressed unto the Density and Weight even of Gold. But, that Silver might be so condens'd, I made no question, till I heard of some Anomaly in the practice, which I must better consider of. The
further

further Truth whereof doth appear in the *Under-water-Air* within the Vessels of *Water-Divers*, who the lower they go, do find their stock of Air more and more to shrink; and that according to the Roots of the Quantities of the super-incumbent Water or Weight. In like manner take a Bow, and hang any weight to the middle of its string, and observe how low it draweth the said string. Now, if you shall qua-

quadruple the same weight, it will draw down double the first distance, and non-cuple will draw it down treble, &c. So as in a drawn Bow, let the Arrow be divided into *quotcunque partes*, each equal part of the Tension carrieth the Arrow to an Equal Distance, notwithstanding each equal part of the Tension was made by Unequal power, and that each equal Space or Part also of the Arrows first flight requires Unequal

Unequal Force, *viz.* least strength at first, and most at last; and that, in the proportion first mentioned. So in the *Fuze* of a Watch, the greatest strength of the Spring is made to work upon the shortest *Ve-
dis*; and the least upon the longest, so as to equalize the whole. The like also happens in the *Traction* of *Muscles* upon two Bones with a turning Joynt between them; which Bones and Muscles make a Triangle,

angle, whereof the Muscle is the Base, subtending the Angle-Joynt. Now in the working, the Muscle is strongest, when the *Vectis* is smallest, as lying most obliquely; and *vice versa*, when the Muscle and moving Bone come to make a right Angle.

An

An Appendix

O F

E L A S T I C I T Y.

HAVING done with the
 Consideration of du-
 plicate and subduplicate
 Proportion in *Elastic* Bo-
 dies and Materials, I hope
 it will not be amiss to sub-
 joyn a short Appendix of
Elasticity it self, whereby
 to draw forth the better
 G thoughts

thoughts of other men for Countenance or Correction. Wherefore I say as followeth; *viz.*

First, Supposing every *Body* to have a *Figure* or *Positure* of its own, out of which it may be disturbed by *External Force*; I say, that *Elasticity* is the power of *recovering* that *Figure*, upon removal of such *Force*.

2. I think it easiest to consider *Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies*, as *Laminæ,*

mina, *Laths*, or *Lines*; so as a streight Lath, being by force bent *circularly*, doth upon the removal of that Force, return to be streight again by its *Elasticity*; and a *Circular Hoop* being forced streight, leaps back into its own crookedness by its *Elasticity*.

3. *Elastic Bodies* in their returns do overshoot their own Natural Positure, and vibrate *cis citrà* the Point they seek, as doth a *Pendulum*, or *Magnetic-Needle*,

Needle, till at length they rest; the one in his *Perpendicular*, and the other in his *Meridian*.

4. An *Elastic Body* is a gross *Tangible Body*, which is made of *Corpuscles*, or the smallest Bodies that can possibly be *seen*; and these *Corpuscles* are made of *Atoms*, or the smallest bodies in Nature (such as whereof a *Million* doth not perhaps make one of the *Corpuscles* last mentioned.)

5. I know no reason, why we may not, upon occasion, suppose *Atoms* to be of *several Figures* and *Magnitudes*, provided we suppose them *immutable*, such as *Corpuscles* are not; gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Additions and Destritions that befall them.

6. I suppose in every *Atom* *three such points* as we all see and know to be in the *Globe of the Earth*, and in every *Magnet*, viz. two
 G 3 Poles

Poles in its *Superficies*, and a *Central* point within its *substance*, which I call its *Byas*. The *Heavens* also visibly have their *Poles*, and must have a *Center* of *Gravity* or *Magnitude*, or some other *Central* and *pre-dominant Point*.

7. I suppose every *Atom* may move about his own *Axis*, and about other *Atoms* also, as the *Moon* does about the *Earth*; *Venus* and *Mercury* about the *Sun*; and the *Satellites Jovis*

Jovis about *Jupiter*, &c.

8. I suppose, that the *Byas* of one Atome may have a tendency towards the *Byas* of another near it, and that the *Byasses* of many Atoms may tend to some common point without them; as we see in *Electrical* Bodies, and in the *Globular drops* of Water and *Quicksilver*, and all *Mucilaginous Substances*.

9. I suppose, that all Atoms have, like a *Magnet*,

two Motions, one of *Gravity*, whereby it tendeth towards the Center of the Earth, and the other of *Verticity*, by which it tendeth towards the Earths-Poles, and whereby Magnets joyn to each other by their *Opposite Poles*.

10. All Atoms by their Motion of *Verticity* or *Polarity*, would draw themselves, like Magnets, into a streight Line, by setting all their Axes in *directum* to each other; did not the
Moti-

Motion of their respective Byasses towards each other, and towards other Points, curb them into a *Triangle*, whereof the *Two Axes* of *Two Atoms* are two sides, and the distance between the Byasss of each making the third side : Wherefore I call the *Polar* Motion above-mentioned, the Motion of *Rectitude* ; and the Motion of the *Bi-sses* , the Motion of *Angularity* or Curvity, or the Angular or Curve Motion.

II. I suppose, that all these Motions may be of different *Velocities*, and that by *Contra-colluctations* they ballance each other, sometime into *seeming* rest: I say, *seeming*, because perhaps there is *no* rest in Nature.

Lastly, I might suppose (even without a Metaphor) that Atoms are also *Male* and *Female*, and the *Active* and *Susceptive* Principles of all things; and that the above-named *Byasses* are the

the Points of Coition: For, that *Male* and *Female* extend further than to *Animals*, is plain enough; the fall of *Acorns* into the ground, being the Coition of Oaks with the Earth. Nor is it absurd to think, that the words in *Genesis*, [*Male and Female created be them*] may begin to take effect, even in the smallest parts of the *first Matter*. For although the words were spoken onely of *Man*; yet we see they certain-

certainly refer to other Animals, and to *Vegetables* in manner aforesaid, and consequently not improbably to all other *Principles of Generation*.

Conclusion.

To Conclude, I hope I may say, that these my *Principles*, are *Principles indeed*; for there can be no *fewer* nor *easier* than *Matter* and *Motion*. My *Matter* is so simple, as I take notice
of

of nothing in each Atome, but of *three such Points* as are in the Heavens, the Earth, in Magnets, and in many other Bodies. Nor do I suppose any *Motions*, but what we see in the greater parts of the Universe, and in the parts of the Earth and Sea.

Again, all the *Motions* I fancy in my Atoms, may be represented in gross *Tangible* Bodies, and consequently may be made *intelligible* and *examinable*.

More-

Moreover, I hope none of my Suppositions are inconsistent with each other, nor do necessarily infer any absurdity or falsehood.

And lastly, I hope they solve all the *Phænomena* of *Elasticity*, and, as I think, of *Hardness*, *Fixedness*, *Tenacity*, *Fluidity*, *Heat*, *Moisture*, *Fermentation*, and the rest. All which is humbly submitted to the Censure of this *Society*; whose *Atoms* or inseparable Members I wish may happily Con-

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Conglomerate, and Unite
themselves into the most
fixed and most noble Bo-
dies amongst the Sons of
Men.

FINIS.
